

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.
ALB. PEARCE, PROPRIETOR.
Portsmouth, Jan. 20, 1859.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM ALLEN,
OF OHIO.
[Subject to the decision of the National Convention.]
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. CALDWELL,
FORMER MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

"Whig Doctrine."
The Cincinnati Gazette acknowledged that neither the State nor General government was to blame for the scarcity of money in that city, and assigned various good reasons for such an opinion. It exonerated the tariff entirely from producing such scarcity, and this opinion of the Gazette, we endorsed, as every democrat in the Union would have done. We are told, however, by the editor of the Tribune & Clipper, that in agreeing with the Gazette on this point, we "endorsed good whig doctrine!" Dunder and blixen! This, too, but a few hours after he had, himself, given the tariff a severe cudgeling for producing the scarcity of money!—nay, in one minute after the editor endorsed this as "good whig doctrine," he was pummeling the tariff for doing what he acknowledged it had not been guilty of! Again, one of the editors of the Tribune & Clipper says that money is "an article of commerce," and every body has the right to dispose of his own cash as he pleases, in a commercial way, of course. The other editor is in favor of a measure which he says will compel the people to keep their money at home; that will control in some degree the manner of disposing of their cash.—yet, he contends there is no difference of opinion between himself and partner! Whew! Send for Dr. Bascom!

New York Banking.
From the report of the proper officer we observe that the whole number of banking associations and individual bankers doing business in the State of New York, on the first day of December, 1851, was 254, viz:—chartered banks, 73; banking associations 95; individual bankers 77. During the year, 37 banking associations and individual bankers have deposited the requisite securities and commenced business. The whole amount of securities deposited was \$3,310,234, and the circulation issued on these securities amounts to \$2,801,251. Total amount of notes in circulation \$15,671,004, for which securities have been deposited amounting to \$16,822,714.

¶ We have before us the report of Elwood Morris, Esq., who has lately examined a railroad route from Hillsborough, O., eastward to Parkersburg, Va. Mr. Morris considers the route highly favorable, and proposes the immediate continuation of the Hillsborough road as far as Pomeroy, from which place to Parkersburg, the river might be used until the company became able to build a road between the two places. There would be five hours lost by steamboat between Baltimore and Cincinnati; until that part of the road should be completed. The route examined, passes near Piquette, to Jackson; from thence to Vinton, Gallia county; thence to Pomeroy.

The Columbus Mail.
Col. John Bow, of this city, has received the following communication from the P. O. Department in reply to one of his own. We are gratified to learn that there was at least one whig in Portsmouth who could screw up his courage, or take the time to inform the P. M. General of our mail arrangements.—The Col. deserves credit for the act, although it may have been past the eleventh hour.

Post Office Department.
CONTRACT OFFICE, 19th Jan. 1859.
Sir: As no complaints were made about the running time in route 2144, previous to those submitted by you recently, the advertisement for the new letting contained the same schedule for that route as at present. It is now too late to change the proposal book, but should bids be made for the service, from Columbus to Portsmouth, at the lettings next month, offering to run at increased speed, they will receive due consideration.
Very respectfully, yours,
F. H. WARREN,
Second Asst. P. M. General.

Cherokee Lands for Sale.
The Cherokee have sent a delegation to Washington to propose that the Government shall purchase about 800,000 acres of their lands lying on the border of Missouri. The principal part of the proceeds is to be applied to the payment of the national debt, and the remainder will be added to their already large school fund.

¶ A mounted guard of about fifty young men on white horses, will be in procession at Cincinnati, when Kosovitz visits that city.

¶ We have received the first No. of "The Child's Paper," a beautifully printed and embellished monthly periodical, issued by the American Tract Society, N. Y. Ten copies for one year, one dollar; sixty copies, five dollars.

¶ The wife of Senator Chase died last week. This is the third one Mr. C. has been called on to mourn the death of.—Sadly his troubles have not been few.

¶ **"Ejlen Kosovitz!"**—This means *Like Kosovitz*, or, as the French would say, *vive Kosovitz*. Ejlen is Magyar, and is pronounced like our *allen*! So says an *Ex*.

The Baltimore Patriot is urging the people and corporation of the Monumental City to hasten the completion of the North-Western Road to Parkersburg.

It is supposed that the petitioners in the State of New York, for the Maine Law number 20,000.

On Thursday and Friday last the Senate was engaged to Committee of the whole, on the bill defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of Probate Courts. Many amendments, of not more importance than to render perfect the language of the bill, have been adopted. The principal discussion, so far, has been as to the amount of jurisdiction that the court shall have. The bill, as reported, gave this court exclusive jurisdiction in the sale and partition of lands by executors, administrators, and guardians, and in the completion of real contracts of executors and administrators. The committee have agreed to give the Probate and Common Pleas Courts concurrent jurisdiction in those matters.

The principal discussion was on the section empowering the Judges of Probate to perform the duties of clerks of their own courts. There is considerable difference of opinion on this point: the majority, however, seem to think that the power should be given.

The Probate bill finally passed through the committee of the whole. Mr. Atkinson introduced a new tax bill, understood to be in strict accordance with the New Constitution.

In the House, on Thursday, a bill regulating the fees of witnesses in civil and criminal cases, was under consideration.

The House was engaged in committee of the whole, in consideration of the Printing bill. An amendment was offered to the first section, by Mr. Means, providing that notice for sealed proposals should be published, also in two papers in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

On Friday P. M., and Saturday A. M., the Senate were considering, in committee of the whole, the bill to appoint Commissioners to revise the practice of our courts. The question which has caused the most discussion, is as to what length of time the office of the commissioner shall exist. Some think the report of the commissioners can be made as well in two months as in two years.—Others think that a year or two is none too much. The question, at the time of recess, had not been decided.

Mr. Vattier introduced a bill, providing for the erection of two new Lunatic Asylums, one north and one south of the National Road. This is a very important and necessary movement, and we are glad that the subject is in able hands, in the hands of men who will attend to it.

In the House quite a discussion arose upon the report of the select committee relative to instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to urge the donations of Land and Money to build a ship canal and railroad around the Falls of St. Mary's river.

The first part, relative to the canal, was passed without much dissent, it being regarded as strictly National work. But the other branch of the question drew out the most severe animadversions of the Democrats.

Mr. Brown made a very cogent, forcible, and convincing constitutional argument, in opposition to the doctrine of unrestricted internal improvements, within the State by the General Government. This is the true Democratic platform, as we understand it, and ought not to be deserted.

Mr. Wellers also very strongly reprobated the principle sought to be covertly passed by Democratic votes, under the thin disguise of acting for the interests of their constituents, when these grants were to be made to speculators of Michigan.

The committee on Elections reported against the right of Isaac Parish to a seat, as representative from Noble county. The committee think that Noble county is not entitled to a Representative under the new constitution. They also reported against Mr. Holbrook, the sitting member from Morgan, and in favor of Mr. Breswick, the claimant. This case grows out of the Noble county question.

MONDAY.—The time of the Senate was spent upon the bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the practice of the courts. The salary of the Commissioners was finally fixed at \$2,000 per annum. In the afternoon the bill was reported back to the Senate and ordered to be engrossed. The bill for the organization of courts was then discussed.

In the House the proper committee reported a bill to repeal the law authorizing the publication of the laws in the county newspapers. We have no guess to make on the fate of the measure, neither have we as to its object. The committee, we believe is composed of printers mostly, and it may be that they have agreed to report a bill, which, if passed, will operate better than the present law. We cannot think that the law now in force conflicts with the clause in the constitution, which provides that the printing of laws, legislative documents, reports, resolutions, &c. shall be let to the lowest bidder, as that was doubtless meant to apply only to the printing usually done at Columbus, and put in book form.

The Judiciary committee reported that the incorporation of Churches, &c., by special bill, was unconstitutional, and that all such matters must hereafter be provided for by a general law. The bill to define the duties of clerks of courts was taken up, and discussed in committee of the whole till recess.

In the afternoon, the same subject was continued till the adjournment.

TUESDAY.—Senate engaged most of the day on the bill to organize the courts of justice. In the House the bill prescribing the powers and duties of Clerks of Courts was debated. Nothing of importance done in either house.

CASE OF DR. GARDNER.—Messrs. Carlisle and Bradley appeared before the Washington City Criminal Court on the 19th inst., and made a motion to fix a day for the trial of Dr. Gardner, charged with fraudulently obtaining a large amount under the California Indemnity Act. The United States Attorney objected that he was not ready, and intimated an intention to continue the case until the next term. The motion for a continuance was to be argued next week.

The political economist of the Tribune & Clipper thinks that Legislation will do but little towards effecting a change in usurious practices, and contends that the "far-seeing man" will not look to the Legislature for a remedy for the evils resulting from such practices. "He must go further," says the editor, and "look to our National Legislature for the remedy." "If the Legislature of Ohio, instead of passing laws to prevent usury, would recommend to Congress such changes in the tariff as would again put our furnaces and other manufacturing establishments in full operation," the editor thinks no law for the suppression of usury would be needed, provided, such a recommendation was heeded. The "far-seeing man" will ask Congress to so fashion "our revenue laws that the millions of gold and silver constantly going abroad shall be kept at home."—This is the opinion of one of the editors of the Tribune & Clipper. In a paragraph signed "D.", in the same number of the paper from which we quote, the following occurs:

"This (the usury) question is exciting considerable interest in the Ohio Legislature. The party in power in that body, always ripe for a war upon the commercial interests of this country, have a great antipathy to Banks and Bankers, and have commenced their old song against them. They seem to forget that money is an article of commerce, and that the holders thereof have an undoubted right to use it to the best advantage."

So it seems that one of the editors is in favor of compelling the people to keep their money at home, while the other is decidedly opposed to government interfering in the matter, because "money is an article of commerce," and holders have the "right to use it to the best advantage."

We have seen what a difference of opinion exists between the editors of one whig paper in regard to this question, now let us see what the difference is between the editors of one and those of another. Under the head of "money and its scarcity," the Cincinnati Gazette holds forth as follows:

Without dwelling upon the fact that owing to two years of prevailing sickness in our city, the amount of immigration into it, with the accompanying importation of specie, has been greatly reduced, we will proceed at once to a consideration of other causes of our pecuniary difficulties, which we have in our mind; one of which is the proneness to luxury and profusion that has for years been creeping into our midst, together with the disposition among our citizens to spend their money abroad.

In regard to profusion, (we will not call it extravagance,) every one, from the head of a large family to the young man with a salary of \$500 a year, and no one but himself to take care of, will readily appreciate our remarks, if he will but look at his expense accounts, (if he has kept any), and see how many items are contained in it, that were entirely unnecessary, though the price of every single item probably exceeds that of those which were necessary. It is said that more than one hundred citizens of Cincinnati visited Europe during the year past, and calculating that each person left there \$2,000, that sum, together with the Jenny Lind draft, will account for the disappearance of about \$300,000.

It is probable that 20,000 persons absented themselves from the city during the last summer season for purpose of pleasure, recreation and comfort, carrying with them, upon an average, \$100 each, which amounts to the sum of \$2,000,000. Add to this the 300,000, and to this again the same paid for luxuries, most of which are imported, we can readily see what has become of large amounts of our money, and why it is scarce, without charging any of it to Government, either State or General.

Now, that is what we call good, plain common sense—something we can all understand. The Gazette man, for once, does not get befogged in trumping up arguments about "protection," and we give him credit for more candor than we usually thought he possessed. The senior of the Tribune and Clipper, too, takes a very practical view of the matter. The junior, however, no matter what subject he takes hold of, is sure to mix it up with "protection," and generally closes with a pathetic appeal to the people to elect whigs and save the country from "ruin."

The Mails.
The editor of the Toledo Republican has been traveling, and thus gives his observations as to the manner in which mail matter is managed these times:

"When we came back from Columbus, a large quantity of mail matter was landed at Monroeville, carted off to the warehouse, and three sleigh loads of passengers sent on without a particle of the mail."

We suppose the mail remained in the warehouse until taken off in some burden train with other freight. We have certainly delightful mail arrangements now-a-days.

The Rationale of Flogging.
The argument made on Monday, in the U. States Senate, by Mr. Mallory, in favor of restoring the practice of flogging in the navy, principally on the ground of gratifying the wish of the sailors to see their old acquaintance, the cat, back again, is amusing, if not quite so convincing as the gentleman himself evidently supposed it.

The countryman who was taking a score of calves to market, tied by the feet and heaped together in a cart, on a hot July day, and on being remonstrated with for the cruelty of the act, replied, with a grin, that the calves liked it, was not more confident on this point than Mr. Mallory. So strong is their fondness for being flogged, that, according to him, they will not enlist, unless they can be assured of having, now and then, a taste of the cowhide.

Mr. Mallory, however, says that no good sailor was ever flogged. This would be true with a little amendment. No man is a good sailor after having been flogged. If Mr. Mallory is right, the proper course would be to discharge the offending sailor from the navy, instead of running the risk of making him worse by a brutalizing mode of punishment. We do not want bad sailors in the navy, and Mr. Mallory's own assertion amounts to an admission that no man was ever made a good sailor by the cat.—N. Y. Post.

A wit is not easily silenced. M. Sadhir, the Viennese humorist, demanded on his trial, whether it was treasonable to repeat the Lord's Prayer, for the words "deliver us from evil," might be construed into a prayer to get rid of the Government.

The editor of the Louisville Courier says that the steamer Griffin Yeaman which was aground in the Mississippi, between Saint Louis and Cairo, is likely to be wrecked by the ice. Her cargo had been discharged on a sandbar.

The Currency of a Despotism.
The Vienna correspondent of the Tribune, in a paper published respecting the currency and the financial condition of Austria, which, if we properly understand their political import, are significant of weakness and decay.

There are five or six different classes of paper money in circulation in the empire.—There is the common bank note, and the old or Schein paper, which only bears a real value of—\$4 to 10—compared with its nominal one; then come the treasury bills bearing 3 per cent. interest, and others bearing 4, 4 1/2, and 5 per cent. interest. Then there are whole notes and half notes, and old and new notes, and forged notes, that nobody knows from real notes, and real notes that nobody knows from forged notes. And Hungarian old notes that pass current, and old notes that do not pass current. And Kossoth notes that the peasantry will receive and the government will not, and new notes that the government will receive and the peasantry will not, if they can help it. There are Lombardo-Venetian notes and private notes issued by private individuals, secured on their estates, and which pass immediately in their neighborhood and nowhere else.—Then there are white notes, and pale yellow notes, and pale blue notes, and notes as large as a newspaper, and others as small as a lady's visiting card, and three-half-penny notes, and three-half-penny notes torn in halves, that will pass in the country, and will not pass in the towns.

We will not continue the list, though it branches into several other varieties. Of course, such a currency furnished ample and lucrative employment for the majority of the keen-eyed Israelites. Great complaints were recently made in Hungary of the operations of these men. The peasantry, not of course, understanding all the ins and outs, are persuaded into anything, and it was found a capital business to buy up government notes bearing a year's interest, with Kossoth notes, or such as bear none. This trade became brisker towards the close of the year, when the notes bore most interest, and at last became so lively that the government had to interfere.

The correspondent to whom we have referred, thus notices the success which had already attended the plundering operations of these representatives of the "chosen people."

"Centuries of oppression and cruelty have made some of the Austrian and Polish Jews among the lowest specimens of mankind, and the stories of their baseness and infamy are almost incredible, did not one's own eyes too often witness it. They are said to have been the most formidable enemies encountered by the Russians on their march into Hungary. No sooner had the legions of the Czar pushed across the frontier than they were met by an army of Israelites, prepared to discount their bills on St. Petersburg, and relieve them of their Russian gold for Austrian paper; and when at length an order came down from Vienna to put a stop to the wholesale robberies they were committing, hardly a ducat remained in the Russian army."

These facts deserve to be considered in connexion with the fact that Austrian bonds have recently hawked through Europe in vain, for purchasers. Austria has no credit either at home or abroad, and she has no money except what she wrings with the strong arm from her citizens, by confiscations, oppressive taxation, or a corrupted currency.—Every ducat acquired in this way alienates a citizen. The Bourbons of France perpetrated every imaginable outrage upon the rights and liberties of France with comparative impunity, until they resorted to forced loans, and began to tamper with the money of the nation. The revolution of '88, and the partial extermination of their race, was the immediate consequence of their experiments. Austria is now apparently in the same financial position that France was when her revolutionary history commenced. If her Dantonians and her Robespierres do not soon make their appearance upon the stage, the lessons of history are not worth reading.
[N. Y. Post.]

The State Printing.

We notice that the House Committee on Public Printing have introduced a bill providing for executing the State Printing in accordance with the Constitution. It provides for the letting of the public printing, which is divided into five different kinds, to the lowest bidder; and for the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State to be the officers to award the contracts to the lowest bidder.

The introduction of this bill shows, on the part of the Committee, a very commendable promptness in carrying out one of the provisions of the Constitution, on a subject which, though of minor importance, has nevertheless consumed heretofore no inconsiderable portion of the time of the Legislature.

The bill which has been introduced by the committee on the subject, if satisfactory in its details, will, doubtless, soon become a law, and thus the Legislature be relieved of a very exciting matter.

Though the mode of disposing of the public printing we do not consider the best that could have been adopted, yet we insist upon a scrupulous and rigid performance of it.

While on this subject we will advert to a proposition submitted by Mr. Bradbury, in the Senate of the United States. The utter uselessness of publishing in full such large numbers of public documents, as are usually ordered by the Senate, has induced Mr. Bradbury to suggest to the Senate, the propriety of having abstracts prepared of the most material parts of these documents and publishing them, instead of publishing in full the documents themselves, for general circulation. A large portion of some of these documents is composed of matter, which not one in ten thousand, into whose hands they come, ever reads, or attempts to read. A good portion of the matter of these public documents is valuable for reference only, and not for public information.

¶ As this is Leap year, all those intending to leap off and get split, will take notice of the following which we clip from the Maysville Eagle:

Squire Shelton was again re-elected, on Saturday last, by a large majority, a Justice of the Peace at Aberdeen, Ohio, an office which he has held for some thirty years. He has literally made Aberdeen the Green House of America. We doubt if any other man in this country, authorized to solemnize the rite of marriage, lay or clerical, has united so many in matrimony as he. They flock to him from points, hundreds of miles distant. He has married many thousand couples, and he says he will show them off for prosperity and happiness against a like number of matches united under the sanction of any other ministers of the rite.

The Aberdeen Courier, Brown co., Ohio, says a powder has been invented by a gentleman of that place, which appears to have the same force of our common gun powder, but makes no noise. Its inventor, we have been informed, has sent a sample of it to the Secretary of War.

Charles Dickens, in the last number of Household Words, says that the watch-words of France are now "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and Musketry."

The Capture of the Guerrier.
Having been an American prisoner on board the Guerrier during the famous battle between that frigate and the United States frigate Constitution, I propose giving you an account of that important action, which took place in June 1812.

About two weeks previous to the engagement I left Boston in an American ship, which was captured by the Guerrier some five days before she fell in with the Constitution.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerrier hove to, to enable her to come up.—As the Constitution neared us, Capt. Dacres handed his glass and asked what I took her to be? My reply was, "She looks like a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerrier, which were fired, but with no effect, as the sea ran high. The Constitution made no reply, but I saw was maneuvering for a position—during which time Captain Dacres said to me, "Do you think she is going to strike without firing?" I replied, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about commencing, in which I could take no part, being only a prisoner, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres, and said to him: "With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I can take no part."

Oh, certainly, said he, "and you had better go into the cockpit, and should any of our men get wounded, I shall feel obliged if you will assist the surgeons in dressing them." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cockpit. There were the surgeons, and surgeons' mates, and attendants, sitting around a long table, covered with instruments, and all necessary for dressing the wounded, as still as a funeral. Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder, the Constitution gave that double broadside, which threw all in the cockpit over in a heap, on the opposite side of the ship.

For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock could not be imagined. Before those in the cockpit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran down from the deck as freely as if a wash tub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded and dying were handed down as rapidly as men could pass them, till the cockpit was filled, with scarcely room for the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg, some with one arm and others wounded in almost every shape and condition. An officer who was on the table having his arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" another would utter some joke that would make even the dying smile, and so constant and freely were the playful remarks from the maimed and even dying, that I almost doubted my own senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into the space of fifteen or twenty minutes, before the firing ceased. I then went upon deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time! The Constitution looked perfectly fresh—and even at this time those on board the Guerrier did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the Guerrier was a mere rolling log. Almost entirely at the mercy of the sea. Her colors all shot away, and her main mast and mizen mast both gone by the board, and her fore mast standing by the mere honey-comb the shot had made. Capt. Dacres stood, with officers, surveying the scene—all, all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment a boat was seen pushing from the hostile ship for the Guerrier. As soon as within speaking distance, a young gentleman, Midshipman Reed, now Commodore Reed, hailed and said: "I wish to see the officer in command of the ship." At this Capt. Dacres stepped forward and answered. Midshipman Reed then said: "Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?" At this, Capt. Dacres appeared amazed, but recovering himself and looking up and down, he deliberately replied, "Well, I don't know—our mizen mast is gone—our main mast is gone—and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag!"

Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mate?"

Capt. Dacres replied: "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers."

Midshipman Reed replied, "Oh, no, we have only seven wounded and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Capt. Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said: "How have our situation been suddenly reversed! you are now free and I a prisoner!"

All the boats of both ships were now put in requisition to remove the wounded on board the Constitution—so dreadful was the condition of many of them, that nearly two days were consumed in the removal, after which the Guerrier was burned with all her stores, armament, &c. The Constitution, having recently come out of port, had no room to take scarcely an article.

Who can imagine the joy I experienced at again finding myself under American colors, or the pride I felt at finding from Commodore Hull down to the most humble man on board, the entire absence of everything like a boastful, or even a triumphant look, at their wonderful victory.

Capt. Dacres kept his state room until we arrived in port. About 200 of his men were necessarily landed, as the ship was so crowded. Charles Morris, now Commodore, the first officer of the Constitution, had a ball through his body, and for several days his recovery was doubtful, during which he sent for me to come to his room—and I well remember his perfect unconcern for himself, although the surgeon had apprised him of his danger.

Every courtesy was extended by Commodore Hull and his officers to their prisoners. On Sunday about noon, the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. I was sent on shore in a boat. The harbor between the ship and the wharves was now covered with boats to learn the news. To the first boat we were hailed, "The Constitution has captured the Guerrier!" Instantly the two men in the boat took off their hats and struck them violently against the side of the boat, and rising gave cheer upon cheer. They hailed other boats, and thus the air was rent with cheers, and the victory passed along until it reached the wharf, and then spread like wildfire all over the city and country.

It is now nearly forty years since the transaction of that day proved to the Americans that British frigates were not invincible.—Who can remember that day without feeling a glow of pride, that so early in the war and in a manner so unpretending, a victory so perfect should have been achieved. I write this statement without notes, but believe it in the main to be accurate.

In justice to Capt. Dacres I add, that there was none of that boasting on his part, before the action, which has been attributed to him, as he did not know the ship until Midshipman Reed announced her name and commander.

How pleasant is a lovely thing a little out of season; a robe-bud in winter, for instance, or a kiss in church when the deacon's eyes are "closed in prayer!" Stolen apples don't begin with it.

The majority for Hull, for Governor of Mississippi, is just 500. It will be easily remembered.

The Ohio Delegation.
The Cleveland Herald says of the delegates appointed:

Although the Allen men were defeated in their attempt to present him as the candidate of Ohio, one-half or more of the delegates from the Congressional Districts are in favor of Colonel Allen. It is stated on Democratic authority that 11 are for Allen, 7 for Cass, which includes the two Senatorial delegates, 2 for Douglas, 2 for General Butler, and one for General Houston. The delegate from this Congressional District personally is in favor of Douglas, but it is said will vote for General Cass, under instructions, so long as there appears to be a chance for his nomination.

We publish to day in extenso the Bill recently introduced by Mr. O'NEILL of the House, requiring the appointment of three Commissioners, on practice and pleadings, contemplated by the following article of the Constitution:

Sec. 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode of filling vacancies in said commission.

Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall revise, reform, simplify and abridge, the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State; and, as far as practicable, and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

Sec. 3. The proceedings of the commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the General Assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

On Monday we shall publish also the Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. RINDLE, under the same provision of the Constitution.

The only material respects in which these propositions differ so far as we perceive from a cursory reading of each are these:

Mr. RINDLE's bill provides for paying the Commissioners at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, for the time for which they shall be actually employed.

Mr. O'NEILL's bill proposes to pay them six dollars per day, for the same time.

Mr. RINDLE's bill requires the final report to be made up and printed by the first Monday of November next. Mr. O'NEILL's bill provides that the Commissioners shall be appointed within ten days after the passage thereof—they shall meet in Columbus on or before the 20th day of February—and they shall make a complete report to the Legislature of their proceedings within sixty days after their appointment. We believe these comprise the prominent differences between the two bills, though others may be developed in the deliberations of the General Assembly upon the important measure of Law Reform.

One provision in Mr. O'NEILL's proposition strikes us as worthy of remark, and will form a leading subject of debate and action in the Legislature. It is the sixth section of the bill, requiring the Commissioners to take the civil code of New York as their guide, so modifying it as to adapt it to our State, and the constructions of our Courts.

It is hardly to be expected that the Commissioners of Ohio will originate any thing. The abolition of tedious and dilatory process, technicalities, and the elimination of distinctions between law and equity, will constitute the prominent features of such reform as the people demand—such as sound policy and common sense require. For this the New York Reform affords an easy and sufficient chart. The adoption of this branch of Mr. O'NEILL's proposition will greatly facilitate the work, and both cheapen and hasten its completion.

That we are to have a thorough and complete, a total and radical simplification, a reform in fact and in effect in the practice and pleadings of Ohio, if the public will is carried out and the better sense of the day observed, is a foregone conclusion. It has been decreed. It must be. If the first Commission does not effect this object, another must be had, until the thing is put through. Mr. O'NEILL has taken the bull by the horns. We cannot be more thorough than New York has been. We ought not to be less.

Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. RINDLE have done an important duty in bringing this measure to legislative attention at this early stage of the session. Let it be pressed with all possible force. Deliberation is only necessary in maturing the details of the law prescribing the duties of the commission.

We observe by the morning reports, that the question is already before the Senate, and refer the reader to the discussion under the proper head. We shall refer to the subject again.—Statesman of Saturday.

Arrival from Europe.

New York, Jan. 26.—M.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Saturday at midnight, with dates to the 10th. The dissolution of the English Cabinet is inevitable. The Ministry expected to fall through before the meeting of Parliament.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is disastrous to the British forces. Lt. Col. Fordyce, Capt. Everhish, and Lieut. Carey and Gordon were killed, with seven men, in a skirmish on the 6th of November, and 1 force compelled to retreat. The British troops sustained a reverse on the coast of Africa, in attempting to chastise a native King for slave dealings.

Hungary presents an unquiet aspect.—Political arrests are frequent.

Wheat active. Flour firm. Quotations Indian corn advanced. Beef, Pork, Hams and Cheese dull. Lined cake steady. Oil transactions almost suspended. Cotton firm—slight advance. Trade in Manchester good and active. Price of fabrics advanced.

RESPECTABLE.—The efforts of the New York papers to "puff" ROBACK, the swindling and notorious scoundrel, are truly ridiculous. He was compelled to fly from this city, and sought refuge among the Gothamites, where he is enjoying warm hospitality. If the New Yorkers encourage this renegade from justice, they deserve to be humbugged.—Pennsylvania.

The fellow is a brother, no doubt, to the celebrated ROBACK, who passed so conspicuously as a whig witness in 1844—the very identical fellow who saw the negroes of JAMES K. FOLEY branded with the letters J. K. They are a "bad breed of pups," at least, and we are not surprised to hear of some of the family turning out swindlers. Keep the scamp moving.—Ky. Flag.

Wonder if our neighbors on Front st., got their pay for advertising that "Celebrated Astrologer!" If not, *gracias*! give him a kick back.

What a singular medley a newspaper must be. In one column you will find a labored and swelling eulogy of departed greatness, apparently written with tears and inspired by sorrow; in the next appears the history of the crops; anon appears a witticism, next comes a circus puff, or a recommendation of ice cream; then follow the deaths and marriages. All tastes (and no tastes at all) must be consulted. Sorrow and fun, business and nonsense, must all find a place in the folio of four pages, or the people will "stop the paper."

The Ohio Delegation.

The Cleveland Herald says of the delegates appointed:

Although the Allen men were defeated in their attempt to present him as the candidate of Ohio, one-half or more of the delegates from the Congressional Districts are in favor of Colonel Allen. It is stated on Democratic authority that 11 are for Allen, 7 for Cass, which includes the two Senatorial delegates, 2 for Douglas, 2 for General Butler, and one for General Houston. The delegate from this Congressional District personally is in favor of Douglas, but it is said will vote for General Cass, under instructions, so long as there appears to be a chance for his nomination.